

(A) to better inform consumers in the United States;

(B) to support agricultural producers in the United States; and

(C) to improve the security and resilience of the food supply in the United States.

**SA 2020.** Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title II of division C, insert the following:

**SEC. 3219L. FRAMEWORK FOR DISTRIBUTION OF COVID-19 VACCINES AROUND THE WORLD.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 30 days thereafter until the date that is one year after such date of enactment, the COVID-19 Task Force shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, and to the Committee Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the framework for the distribution around the world of COVID-19 vaccines produced in the United States.

(b) CONTENT.—The reports submitted under subsection (a) shall include updates, as appropriate, on the following:

(1) The number of vaccines procured by the United States and distributed through COVAX or through other bilateral or multilateral agreements.

(2) The number of vaccines procured by the United States that the Federal Government has allocated for potential future distribution through COVAX or through other bilateral or multilateral agreements.

(3) A framework for how countries will be prioritized for the delivery of COVID-19 vaccines provided directly by the Federal Government.

(4) A review of deployments of health and diplomatic personnel overseas engaged in COVID-19 response efforts.

**SA 2021.** Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 210, line 7, insert “the Department of Veterans Affairs,” before “and any”.

**SA 2022.** Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amend-

ment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 227, between lines 10 and 11, insert the following:

(9) DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—As part of the Initiative, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall conduct and support research and development in engineering biology.

**SA 2023.** Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division B, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, there is authorized to be appropriated for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to conduct research and development in key technology focus areas \$3,500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(b) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—Any amount appropriated pursuant to the authorization in subsection (a) shall supplement and not supplant any amounts already appropriated for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

**SA 2024.** Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V of division B, add the following:

**SEC. 2527. DELAY IN AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS UNTIL COMPLETION OF IDENTIFICATION OF EMERGING AND FOUNDATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES.**

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this division for the Secretary of Commerce may be obligated or expended until the Secretary—

(1) completes the identification of emerging and foundational technologies as required under section 1758(a) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4817(a)); and

(2) issues proposed rules with respect to such technologies.

**SA 2025.** Mr. ROMNEY (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . UNITED STATES GRAND STRATEGY WITH RESPECT TO CHINA.**

(a) FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(A) The United States is in a new era of geostrategic and geoeconomic competition with the People's Republic of China, a great power that seeks to challenge international norms, laws and institutions, and confront the United States across diplomatic, economic, military, technological, and informational domains.

(B) As it has during previous periods of great power competition, the United States must articulate and refine its grand strategy, including through rigorous testing of assumptions and by drawing on expertise outside the United States Government, to ensure its ultimate success, as well as global peace, stability, and shared prosperity.

(C) In January 1950, President Truman requested an in-depth report on the state of the world, actions taken by adversaries of the United States, and the development of a comprehensive national strategy, resulting in a paper entitled “United States Objectives and Programs for National Security”, also known as NSC-68.

(D) President Eisenhower utilized experts from both within and outside the United States Government during Project Solarium to produce NSC 162/2, a “Statement of Policy by the National Security Council on Basic National Security Policy” in order to “meet the Soviet Threat to U.S. security” and guide United States national security policy.

(E) President Ford authorized the Team B project to draw in experts from outside the United States Government to question and strengthen the analysis of the Central Intelligence Agency.

(F) A model for United States strategy on a great power competitor is the January 17, 1983, National Security Decision Directive Number 75, approved by President Reagan, to organize United States strategy toward the Soviet Union in order to clarify and orient United States policies towards specific objectives vis a vis the Soviet Union.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should draw upon previous successful models of grand strategy to articulate a strategy that appropriately addresses the evolving challenges and contours of the new era of geostrategic and geoeconomic competition with the People's Republic of China.

(b) UNITED STATES GRAND STRATEGY WITH RESPECT TO CHINA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the President first submits to Congress a national security strategy under section 108 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3043) after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall commence developing a comprehensive report that articulates the strategy of the United States with respect to the People's Republic of China (in this section referred to as the “China Strategy”) that builds on the work of such national security strategy.

(2) SUBMITTAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date on which the President first submits to Congress a national security strategy under section 108 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3043) after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress the China Strategy developed under paragraph (1).

(3) FORM.—The China Strategy shall be submitted in classified form and shall include an unclassified summary.

(c) CONTENTS.—The China Strategy developed under subsection (b) shall set forth the national security strategy of the United States with respect to the People's Republic of China and shall include a comprehensive description and discussion of the following:

(1) The worldwide interests, values, goals, and objectives of the United States as they relate to geostrategic and geoeconomic competition with the People's Republic of China.

(2) The foreign and economic policy, worldwide commitments, and national defense capabilities of the United States necessary to deter aggression and to implement the national security strategy of the United States as they relate to the new era of competition with the People's Republic of China.

(3) How the United States will exercise the political, economic, military, diplomatic, and other elements of its national power to protect or advance its interests and values and achieve the goals and objectives referred to in paragraph (1).

(4) The adequacy of the capabilities of the United States Government to carry out the national security strategy of the United States within the context of new and emergent challenges to the international order posed by the People's Republic of China, including an evaluation—

(A) of the balance among the capabilities of all elements of national power of the United States; and

(B) the balance of all United States elements of national power in comparison to equivalent elements of national power of the People's Republic of China.

(5) The assumptions and end-state or end-states of the strategy of the United States globally and in the Indo-Pacific region with respect to the People's Republic of China.

(6) Such other information as the President considers necessary to help inform Congress on matters relating to the national security strategy of the United States with respect to the People's Republic of China.

(d) ADVISORY BOARD ON UNITED STATES GRAND STRATEGY WITH RESPECT TO CHINA.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established in the executive branch a commission to be known as the “Advisory Board on United States Grand Strategy with respect to China” (in this section referred to as the “Board”).

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Board is to convene outside experts to advise the President on development of the China Strategy.

(3) DUTIES.—

(A) REVIEW.—The Board shall review the current national security strategy of the United States with respect to the People's Republic of China, including assumptions,

capabilities, strategy, and end-state or end-states.

(B) ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Board shall analyze the United States national security strategy with respect to the People's Republic of China, including challenging its assumptions and approach, and make recommendations to the President for the China Strategy.

(4) COMPOSITION.—

(A) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the President first submits to Congress a national security strategy under section 108 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3043) after the date of the enactment of this Act, the majority leader of the Senate, the minority leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives shall each provide to the President a list of at not fewer than 6 candidates for membership on the Board, at least 3 of whom shall be individuals in the private sector and 3 of whom shall be individuals in academia or employed by a nonprofit research institution.

(B) MEMBERSHIP.—The Board shall be composed of 8 members appointed by the President as follows:

(i) Four shall be selected from among individuals in the private sector.

(ii) Four shall be selected from among individuals in academia or employed by a nonprofit research institution.

(iii) Two members should be selected from among individuals included in the list submitted by the majority leader of the Senate under subparagraph (A), of whom—

(I) one should be selected from among individuals in the private sector; and

(II) one should be selected from among individuals in academia or employed by a nonprofit research institution.

(iv) Two members should be selected from among individuals included in the list submitted by the minority leader of the Senate under subparagraph (A), of whom—

(I) one should be selected from among individuals in the private sector; and

(II) one should be selected from among individuals in academia or employed by a nonprofit research institution.

(v) Two members should be selected from among individuals included in the list submitted by the Speaker of the House of Representatives under subparagraph (A), of whom—

(I) one should be selected from among individuals in the private sector; and

(II) one should be selected from among individuals in academia or employed by a nonprofit research institution.

(vi) Two members should be selected from among individuals included in the list submitted by the minority leader of the House of Representatives under subparagraph (A), of whom—

(I) one should be selected from among individuals in the private sector; and

(II) one should be selected from among individuals in academia or employed by a nonprofit research institution.

(C) NONGOVERNMENTAL MEMBERSHIP; PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—

(i) NONGOVERNMENTAL MEMBERSHIP.—An individual appointed to the Board may not be an officer or employee of an instrumentality of government.

(ii) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Board.

(iii) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(5) DEADLINE FOR APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the President first submits to Congress a national security strategy under section 108 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C.

3043) after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall—

(A) appoint the members of the Board pursuant to paragraph (4); and

(B) submit to Congress a list of the members so appointed.

(6) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—The Board is authorized to procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the maximum annual rate of basic pay under level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

(7) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—The appropriate Federal departments or agencies shall cooperate with the Board in expeditiously providing to the Board members and experts and consultants appropriate security clearances to the extent possible pursuant to existing procedures and requirements, except that no person may be provided with access to classified information under this Act without the appropriate security clearances.

(8) RECEIPT, HANDLING, STORAGE, AND DISSEMINATION.—Information shall only be received, handled, stored, and disseminated by members of the Board and any experts and consultants consistent with all applicable statutes, regulations, and Executive orders.

(9) NONAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) and section 552b of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Government in the Sunshine Act”), shall not apply to the Board.

(10) UNCOMPENSATED SERVICE.—Members of the Board shall serve without compensation.

(11) COOPERATION FROM GOVERNMENT.—In carrying out its duties, the Board shall receive the full and timely cooperation of the heads of relevant Federal departments and agencies in providing the Board with analysis, briefings, and other information necessary for the fulfillment of its responsibilities.

(12) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$2,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

(13) TERMINATION.—The Board shall terminate on the date that is 60 days after the date on which the President submits the China Strategy to Congress under subsection (b)(2).

**SA 2026.** Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 4111(5), strike “concrete and other aggregates.”.

In section 4117, add at the end the following:

(c) LIMITATION WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN AGGREGATES.—In this part—

(1) the term “construction materials” shall not include cement and cementitious materials and aggregates such as stone, sand, or gravel; and

(2) the standards developed under section 4115(b)(1) shall not include cement and cementitious materials and aggregates such as